Re Junius L. II

We have received from Rev. J. L. Blatch a revised report of his Speech at the late Vernan's Rights Convention at Syracuse, which would like to see published in The Tribu · do not consider it worth the space it :

ross. Our readers already know what Mr. 's sentiments substantially are, and are not reading revised reports of by-gone speeches. sides, we think they will generally agree w a us that, while Mr. H. may be right or wrong in a positions, he is very unfair and tricky in in. a mer of sustaining them. For example, see \_ e

following from his revised speech:

"The purport of the resolution before you this riorning was." The Bible is on our side.

"I street if, instead of the word 'Bible,' you would willing to substitute the phrase, which is usually unstion was made to doing mis by the President and here, on the ground that the Convention were not alled upon to decide as to the inspiration of the Bible, proposed that as a test question, and as such I now ropose it again. I wise to know whether it is me into year resolution that the word of God is on your side, or of such god men of old as Moses and Paul, or age size.

understood in the community generally that the bag sentiment of this Convention is laided. I be at it is ease if it was so, or whether, whatever the opinion of individuals might be, as a Convention, you were willing to have it understood that, when you speak of the Bible in your resolution, you meant the word of the

objecting to the supposition proposed on the you do, you declare yourselves unwilling to take

mat stand.

"The resolution, with that word ambiguous, means
"The resolution and you do not wish to decide it to anyther or nothing, and you do not wish to decide it to man the word of God, because, by so doing, you would deciare yourselves as a Convention, not infield, and that is stand you do not feel called upon to take! After hearing the settiments which have been uttered on this floor by the officers and standard beavers in your racks. I am not surprised at this position. They are in perfect keeping with it and it with them."

-All this will seem very smart to many; but to us it seems the dodge of a low pettifoggerlike one of the quirks by which the Scribes an Lawyers of old sought to involve Christ in . Jemma. A call for a Woman's Rights Convension, without distinction of creed or party, would of course call together persons who did not as well as those who did believe the Bible the Word of God. Of course a declaration that it is such would create a division in their ranks, and set them to wrangling on controversial Theology in-

stead of proclaiming and commending Woman's Rights. Yet there was no call for this in the premises-no reason why the Plenary Inspiration of the Rible should be affirmed by the Woman's Rights any more than by either Baltimore or the Pittsburgh Convention.

Mr. Hatch seems to have labored throughout under a confusion of ideas as to Rights and Usages. We see no inconsistency between solemn affirmation of the right of every human being to vote and to be voted for, bear arms and serve on juries, legislate and execute processes, and the concurrent affirmation that it would be grossly inconvenient for Women to be generals, corporals, constables, &c. We may agree heartily with the Woman's Rights party that there ought to be no legal impediment to the assumption of certain functions by Women, yet at the same time affirm that there are natural impediments which must be acknowledged and respected. A woman expecting soon to become a another is clearly not in condition to ship as capzain, mate or foremast saitor on a clipper sailing for China or California, but no law is needed to prevent her so doing. So with regard to rough masculine duties at home, we can give excellent reasons for a woman declining many offices which are no reasons at all for her legal disability to hold them. We have no behef that the fullest recognition of the legal equality of the sexes would work any general change in their usual relations, for we are confident these are for the most part founded in nature, and not in legislation. Let Women vote and be voted for if they (a majority of the sex in any State) shall on full consideration claim these privileges; let them have an equa voice with their husbands in the disposal of their joint property ; let them have free access to Semi naries, Lecture Rooms, Colleges-let every profession, trade, bandicraft, be open to them as freely as to men-' Let them be sea-captains i they will !"-and, after all, things will remain praczically very much as at present. There are some few offices which they might fill without inconvenience, and which will probably be accorded them if the Woman's Rights doctrines prevailthey will have a wider field for effort and industry -they will consequently secure better wages generally than they new receive-and that as all. Our sons will chop, and plow, and forge anchors, and chase burglars, and our daughters will sew, and cook, and tend baby, just as at present, although the whole programme of the Woman's Rights Convention should be adopted forthwith. Rev. J. L. Hatch, therefore, has been moved, as we think, to make an unenviable exhibition of himself by an utterly imaginary danger. The world is in not the least danger of being zurned upside down by any Woman's Rights Con vention, nor does the Bible covet any indorsement

Our readers will perhaps remember, that at the time when the controversy respecting the Hungarian war and Kossuth's relation thereto, ze largely occupied the press of this City and of London, Count Casimir Bathyany and Mr. Szemere, former Minister of the Interior in Hungary, both came out with bitter attacks on Kossuth. We stated at the time, on good authority. that this step on their part, if not taken with a direct view to securing their pardon from Austria, would be very likely to have that result. This suggestion The Courier and Enquirer treated as an enormous calumny upon those gentlemen, and as altegether groundless; they had written against Kossuth from pure love of truth and selfsacrificing patriotism. We observe, however, in a jetter from the well-informed Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, that during the recent visit of Marshal Haynau to Paris, he inquired especially after these two patriots, and stated that as for Batthyany, the grace of the Emperor would probably restore him to Hungary. It is not stated whether Batthyany intends to refuse the favor.

from any Convention whatever.

A CALIFORNIA CASS MAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS .- James W. Nichols, an active Cass politician, from Allegan, Mich. who recently left for California, in a letter to a friend in this city, post-marked "Rough and Ready, Cal., Aug. 8," thus refers to the Presi dential nominations :

"By the by, I perceive that Gen. Cass is not nominated ency, but I see that Gen. Scott is -so it

do as well Mr. Nichols possesses much influence in Western Michigan, and may be said to speak the reat zentiments of the Cass leaders in that quarter. who had deliberated upon their method of action long ago. While sejourning in this City, he said if Cass was not nominated his friends in the West intended to support Scott, if he obtained the Whig nomination. Mr. Nichols is of the Western Radical Democratic school, and while in this city was made an honorary member of the Industrial Congress, whose principles are prevalent throughout the West. Mr. Nichols was perfectly satisfied with the action of the Democratic National Convention, as it applied to Mr. Van Buren in 1844, but demurs to the action of the Convention of

1852, when applied to his friend Cass.

The Evening Bulletin, (Phila.) a neutral paper, generally leaning against had the following leader yesterday: Gen. Scott's Tour.

The distinguished Whig candidate for the Presidency is pursuing his journey to the West in an unostentatious manner, avoising, with great propriety and delicacy, all attempts to up a mere partisan display, and keeping mainly before him the professional object of the tour and the execution of the mission on which he has been patched by the Government. But, not with-nding this avoidance of all electioneering moveents, it cannot be denied that Gen. Scott is re ceived wherever he goes with the utmost enthu siasm, and the effect will be to stir up the Whis party all along the route to an unusual degree of spirit. The sight of the manly, commanding tions connected with his name, and a stimulus will be given to the campaign which it has hitherto

wanted in a measure.

It has always been the fortune of General Scott when traversing the country upon any business, to make a decided impression on the people and to accomplish his object successfully. He has never failed to make capital in some way, and in this journey his old fortune still adheres to him; for he is arousing the masses of the West to the heartiest demonstration in his favor, and all this without demonstration in his favor, and all this without the employment of the usual machinery of party politics; for all the tributes of respect to him seem to have been spontaneous, and without any effort on the part of the usual wire-workers of the different localities. We look for important effects from this tour of the old warf or upon the aspect of the pending campaign, and, for one, we rejoice at a movement that has infused new life into a of the pending campaign, and, for one, we rejoice at a movement that has infused new life into a comparatively spiritless canvass. The Democrats must get up some counter movement soon, or the great West will be in a general blaze for Scott and Graham.

Gen. Scott in Pennsylvania.

cott, on his way to the West, arof at Lewistown on Thursday afternoon. He greef . with long and loud cheers from the form was addressed in the following language by Geo. W. Elder, Esq. :

HONORED SIR: The old and the young who dwell along these mountain sides, and in this quiet valley of Juniata, welcome you to day as their transient Our mountains here may look cold-and the winds

that sweep them may be celd—but our hearts are warm, and in them, Sir, you will ever have the warmes place. You, Sir, are no obscure stranger here. Every

month and every year has your name, coupled with some distinguished service, reached the farthest corner deside you stands a witness to call up recollection at once "mournful and pleasant" to you (Here the speaker referred to Capt. Jos. Henderson, who served under Scottat Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.) One who slept beside you on the cold borders of the Northern Lakes—who brushed away the frost from his sword, and at the sound of the morning reveille, was eager for the light—one who stood beside you after the dark conflict and ceased, when faint and weary you leaned upon

clict ead ceased, when faint and weary you leaned upon your spears.

On your left stands unother witness, (Capt. Wm. H. Irwin.) who heard the tramp of your War Horse as he "anufed the battle from afar," and the stillness of the orange groves in the Valley of Mexico.

Here, toe, are others, who hore an numbler, but yet as proud a part, in the last series of your brilliaus achievements—those which are scattered here and there, and are the stars to beautify and adorn our history, sye, stars bright and caduring as that one which never sets. Yes, here are some of the hands and hearts that helped you tear down the battlements that Cortes built and plant above his ruined towers your glorious "Banner of the Free." Hanner of the Free."
In their names, and in the names of those around me,

In their names, and in the names of those around ins, again accept our heartlest welcome.

But, str, we take you by the hand and kindly greet you, not because it is deeply stained with blood—no, no, not because you are a skillful butoher of the human race, but because you have ever sought to hide the nakedness of the sword blade, by entwining round it an olive wreath—because you have never sunk the man in the functed there.

fancled Hero.

Accept, too, our kindest wishes long as yon "little river" shall steal down with its waters to the sea. Go, and may the remnant of your stormy life be passed in peace, and when it closes, may it be calm and beautiful you setting sup, which lorg throws its mild rays back gladden and to bless the world. Gen. Scott (says the report in *The Lewistown* 

Gazette) standing between Capt. W. H. Irwin and Dr. Joseph Henderson, (the latter a Captain under Scott at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and the former a Captain under him in Mexico,) appeared to be deeply affected, and briefly replied in substance, as follows:

embstance, as follows:

My Fellow Cittzens: I am happy to meet with you here in this beautiful Valley of the Juniats. This kind reception was unexpected, and the sentiments of the beautiful speech just made by one of your number have touched my heart deeply. A manifestation of my countrymen's esteem I cherish as my highest honor, and this of yours shall ever live fresh in my mem ry. Again, and assure you it has excited the most grateful feelings of my heart, while to meet my old associates in arms awakens emotions which language falls me to express.

wakens emotions which language falls me to express.

Capt. T. F. McCoy and some other soldiers of the Mexican War, as well as all who could do so grasped the hand of the old hero, but the cars having been detained beyond the usual time while the General was vet speaking, the signal was given, and the train sped on its way westward amid loud and oft-repeated cheers.

The Waverly Advocate, by F. H. BALDWIN, is a weekly newspaper just started at a new village in Tioga Co. which has aprung up on the line of the Eric Railroad. It is a fair, non-partisan sheet. Suc-

Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tabana.

ELBRIDGE, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1852. The First Assembly District of Onondaga held its Convention this afternoon, and appointed James M. Hosford, Esq., as their Delegate to the State Convention. - Yours, in baste, HIGHLAND MILLS, Saturday, Sept 18, 1852.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention from Orange Co., N. Y., are, Thomas Klog for 11d District, and Charles St. John for 11Id District.

Yours. A Susscriber.
Oneida Co.-1. Roscoe Conkling. 2. Henry M. Bernard.
Stewen Co.-1. Andrew B. Diekinson.
Rickmond Co.-ALEXANDER H. BEUTTON.

Whig Nominations.

Madison Co .- For Sheriff : Samuel P. Russell, of Hamilton; For County Clerk; Charles L-Kennedy, of Sullivan; For Justice of Sessions: Martin Spear, of Cazenovia; For Superintendent of Poor James McFarland, of Lenox; For Coroners: Daniel T Hovey, of Eston, and Eliphaz Lyon, of Nelson.

Appointments by the President. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, New York, to be Charge d'Affaires at the Court of His Majes the Emperor of Austria, in the place of Charles J. cCordy, recalled at his own request. John Wilson, of Washington, D. C., to be Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, in the place of Justin Butterfield, re-

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

Congressional Nomination. The Whig Convention in the Third Congressional District, have nominated Hon. James McShafter for Congress.

General Scott's Movements. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept 20-11 P. M. Owing to some derangement of the wires between this city and Cleveland, we have falled to receive a report of Gen. Scott's movements, speeches,

General Scott-Navigation of the Ohio. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Gen. Scott left here this morning for The river now measures three feet six

inches in the channel, and is falling.
The weather is cloudy and warm.

Secretary Corwin not Resigned. Washington, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Secretary Corwin has not tendered his realgnation, as reported.

Delegates to Whig State Convention.

Ulster Co.—Edmund elting, of New Paltz, and John Lyon, of Warwar ng, are the Delegates from this County to the State Convention. J. S. S.

Assembly Nomination - Democratic Meeting at Buffale-The Diving Operations at the Wreck of the Atlantic.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Erie County Assembly ticket is now complete by the nomination of William Bush, of Tons-wards, as candidate for the Hd District.

The Democratic meeting on Saturday night was moderately attended. Horatic Seymour and Mr. Marshall, M. C., addressed the meeting. M. Maillefert has just returned from the

M. Mailleiert has just returned from the wreck of the Atlantic, having made a second attempt to reach the wreck. The cilort was successful, the steamer being reached by John Green, the diver.—Nothing, however, was done, in consequence of the lightness of the steamer used, and the roughness of the water. The diver descended below the deck of the Atlantic, as far as the guards, being upward of 144 feet from the surface, be experienced no difficulty, and the pipes were found to work well. A large steamer will rener instantly to the spot. repair instantly to the spot.

Webster Meeting at Boston-News from the Fishing Grounds-Dinner to Thomas Bar-

Boston, Menday, Sept. 20, 1852. The friends of Mr. Webster rallied in strong force at Art Union Hall this evening, and a Web-ster Club was organized, Gen. John S. Tyler being chosen President. George T. Curtis was the most ninent among the speakers.

The Gloucester Telegraph reports, on the authority of a letter from Provincetown, that the schooner Florida was condemned on the 7th to be sold onthe 10th inst.

Two or three arrivals at Gloucester re-

port no news from the Fishing Grounds, except that

The Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Thomas Bering is to be given at the Revere House on Wednesday next. The ship Concordia, which sailed to-day

from this port, for Meibourne, Australia, takes out 7 passengers, principally from the British Provinces. Illness of of Ex-Senntor Haywood-The Rumored Resignation of Secretary Corwin Grand Lodge of I. O. of 9. F. of the

United States-Firemen's Riot. BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. We have no news to-day south of Rich-

Hon. W. H. Haywood, formerly U. S. Senator from North Carolina, is lying at Raieigh dan-erously ill, and not expected to recover. A dispatch from The Washington Re-

public office says: "The resignation of Secretary Cor win has been currently run ored to day, but there is no official or o her reliable confirmation of its truta."

The Grand-Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States assembled here to day. The attendance is large. No business of special importance was transacted. They will elect officers to morrow.

A most disgraceful riot occurred among the firemen on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning. Platois were freely used, and several persons were dangerously wounded. Mayor Jeroms was on the ground, and was asselled with stones and other mis-

Cholera at Cincinnati-Three Lives Lost by

Drowning.
Cincinnari, Minday, Sept. 20, 1852.
The dispatch dated the 14th inst., published in the New-York evening papers of the following day, saying that there had been but one cholers care here in three weeks, was false. There is no cholers one but ten deaths daily were then converting. The now, but ten deaths daily were then occurring. The Christian Advecase of the 15th says: "We had quite an increase of cholera last week, and several sudden

Mr. O'Neil, the mate of the steamer Pike, and two deck hands, were drowned near Patriot yesterday, by the breaking of a derrick while lowering a yawi to pull passengers ashore.

Yellow Fever at Charleston

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1832. The Board of Health report fifteen deaths from yellow fever during the three days ending Sunday evening, 10 o'clock. The increased mortality is attributed to the weather. The new cases, however, are not numerous, and those who have been attacked have generally exposed themselves and laid themselves open to the disease.

Cholera at Rochester. ROCHESTER, Monday, Sopt, 20, 1852.

Six deaths have occurred from cholera during the two days ending at 5 P. M. to day; four of them were in one family.

Cholera at Chambersburg, Pa.

Chambersulag, Monday, Sept 20, 1852. There were ten deaths from Cholera in this place last week. No new cases have occurred since Saturday. To morrow is to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. The Steamship Granite State.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. The steamship Granite State, from Charleston 17th inst, has arrived at this port. Important Movement by the Canadian Gov-

erpment with a view to induce Recipro-The Commissioner of the Board of

Public Worksihas resigned, in consequence of the Government having resolved to put on American vessels passing the Welland Canal, the same tolk as are paid by British vessels passing both the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, a ndt o restore the differential duties against direct American trade, by placing higher duties on goods coming that way than on those coming by the Lawrence Mr. Hincks, in behalf of the remaining members of the Cabinet, explained that the object of the New Pol was to induce the United States to grant reciprocity.

Loss of the Arabella-Political Troubles a Matanzas.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1852.

The Picayune of this morning contains accounts of the loss of the schooner Arabells, bound from Battimere to Porto Cabel o. She was wreaked on 13th inst., on Saranna Reef, and became a total ioss. te of the cargo would be saved. The crew escaped

The Picayune has also late advices from Malanzas, which report that great disorder is feared in consequence of political troubles.

Gov. Letcher-Later from the Rlo Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1852. Gov. Letcher, late Minister to Mexico. left this morning for Washington.

Matamoros cates to the 4th inst. have

been received. The excitement regarding the Cardenas usurpation continues. The National Guard have declared in favor of Pricto, and encamped on the American side of the Rio Grande. Gen Avalos has issued a procismation, which seems to be in favor of Cardenas. The principal cities of Tamaulipas are opposed to Cardenas.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

Bosron, Monday, Sept. 20, 1-52. Letters from Buenos Ayres, received in Letters from Buenos Ayres, received in this City, state that Mr. Schenck, the American Minister at Brazil, who was sent by our Government to Buenos Ayres on a special mission to negotiate for the free navigation of the rivers, on the 26th July, in company with Mr. Pendieton, visited Urquiza, at Palermo. They were received with uncommon honors. Urquiza had the troops out with full bands of music and a salute was fired. The speech of Urquiza to Mr. Schenck shows that a very friendly feeling exists toward this country.

country.

The following week they were to proceed to Monte-video for an interview with the Government of Ura-gasy. The English and French dommissioners sent out for the same purpose were at Montevideo, opposed to The chizens of Buenos Ayres are much opposed to

Urquiza, and are only awaiting an opportunity to upset him. All the Governors of Buenos Ayres who had been appointed by Urquiza had resigned, and he was acting himself, aided by a sort of privy council.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LANCASTER, Pa., Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. The westward mail train ran over a man named Thomas Whelan, employed in repairing the State Road, about two mites east of Parksburgh, killing him instantly. The engineer blew the whistle, but it falled to alarm him in time.

Seizure of Another Fishing Vessel by the British.

Boston Monday, Sept 20, 1852. The fishing schooser Caroline Knight. of Newburyport, has been selzed by a British causer for an alleged infraction of the fishery treaty, and car-ried into Charlotte Town, P. E. I. The vossel is a new one, valued at \$0,000.

Blaise Skupinski to be Executed.

The warrant for the execution of Blaise Stuplesh (for the marder of young Lehman) on the Studen of November, has been received by Sheriff Deal from Governor Bigler. The new Sheriff to be elected will be then in office. Henry Clay.

The following brief note, written by Mr. Clay has just been published. It exhibits his religious composure and serenity during his last illness:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1852. Many and cordial thanks. my good and true friend, for your kind and friendly letter. I wish that I had the strength to respond to it, in the fullness which my heart would prompt, but I have not. My condition is very critical, although my friends think there is a slight improvement in my health within the last for days.

health within the last few days. You have been rightly informed that I contem with composure, resignation and submission. In view of my present sufferings in this life, and the hopes and blessings in the next, am ready to obey the summons of my God, when ever he may graciously please to issue it, confid irg in the promises and mediation of our I am ever your faithful friend, GARRETT DAVIS. Esq.

## CITY POLITICS.

COUNTY OPPOSITION NOMINATIONS. The Tammany County Convention last evening nom insted John Orser for Sheriff: Richard B. Connolly for County Clerk; Dr. William O'Donnell and H. Will helm for Coroners.

Enthusiastic Whig Gathering.

There was a gathering of thousands of the Whige of Williamsburgh last evening in the space in South Fourth-st., Ha front of the Equestrian Institute, to respond to the call of the Central Scott and Grabam Committee. It was one of the meetings which lingers in the memories of the Whig soldiers of '40characterized by its large numbers, good order, and arousing enthusiasm. A large stand had been erected in the rear of the vacant lots opposite the Equestrian Institute. As evening came on the campfires were lighted in the streets, and the Whig soldiers, led on in this campaign by Winfield Scott, began to assemble in large numbers

The meeting organized by the appointment of Frank itn Whiting, Esq., Chairman, and naming thirteen Vice-Presidents and five or six Secretaries.

A large Second Ward delegation, with a band of mu sig, was first on the ground. Next came the Excelsion Club of the Third Ward, in torch-light procession. The Owl Club of Brooklyn, in a mammoth stege, Seventy Six, and in several four horse stages, next reached th ground and were received with enthusiasm. By this ime the meeting was swelled to a large number.

The speaking was commenced by Mr. Millken, and soon after he or ened, the Unionists' Club from New York, with musis and banners, and numbering on this occasion toward a thousand men, came on the ground and were received with great applause. Delegations were also present from the 2d, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th wards of New York. The Unionists numbered at least 000 men on this occusion. After the arrivel of the above club Mr. Milliken continued his speech. He spoke effecively, reviewing the post conduct and present position of the two great parties upon the vital questions affectjug the prosperity of the country, and proved to the satisfaction of the multicade that the whig party favored the measures of the day which were essential to the pub de prosperity, while the other party opposed to them.

Charles S. Spencer, Esq., of New York, was the nex spinker. He spoke of the action of the Whig party is favor of those measures which were so intimately con-nected with the welfare of the country. The lamonted Clay, he said, had, as it were, often rocked the Capital with his eloquence, when speaking up in the measures of Protection to American Industry. The Wafgs also favor Internal Improvements.

He spoke also of the opposition party la its ness and lack of priociples. You might as well exhume the bones of a human body, units the joints with wires and hold it up without muscle, blood, or nerves, and call it a man, as to say that the Logo-Foro party is party of principles worthy of the public consideration He pointed also in the language of strong censure to the favor of the British press in favor of Pierce, because he will favor British to the detriment of American man ufacturers. The British, he said, have many unpleas ant recollections of names -of Fort George, of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa-and they also remember a tall and gallant soldier who now stands at the head of the Whig party of the nation. He spoke in his usually effectve manner.

William E. Robinson also addressed the meeting a some length, much to its satisfaction. He repeated his previous offer of \$300, now increased to \$700, to any one who would show to be wrong either of the eigh propositions laid down in his speech on the Catholi-Test in New-Hampshire. He spoke at considerable length, in his usually effective and accusing style. Singing by Gook and Fraser was interspersed in the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Watgo ominations.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen. SEPTEMBER SESSION-SEVENTH DAY. Montage Sept 20, 1872

The City Fathers met at the usual hour, and proceeded to business. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Broadway Railroad. - This is the only subject of laterest now before the City Legislature and last night the petitions and remonstrances were numerous and influential, as may be seen by the follow lng sketch : A Remonstrance from 315 childens of the Second

Ward; presented by Ald. HALEY. A Remonstrance from 600 citizens of the First Ward presented by Ald. Moone. This remonstrance embraces the signatures of a large number of the most in.

duential firms and business men in the City. A Remotstrance from 600 citizens of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward ; presented by Ald. SMITH.

A Remonstrance from 500 citizens of the Eleventh Ward : presented by Ald. SMITH.

A Remonstrance from 360 citizens of the Nineteenth Ward; presented by Ald. ALVORD. A Remonstrance from 276 citizens of the Third

Ward'; presented by Ald. Boyce. A Remonstrance from 300 citizens doing business in Wall at [; presented by Ald Boyce. This paper shows a list of very influential names.

These remonstrances ombrace more than three thou sand names. Petitions in favor of the road were sent in from the Sixteenth, Seventh. Second, Tenth, Twentieth, Seven-

teenth Wards, in all 1,994 signatures. Another Railroad .- John F. Seaman and associates petition for a charter for a railroad to run from St. Paul's Church, in Broadway, through Fulton, Church, Canal, Wooster, University-place, Broad

way and Fifth-av, as far as that street is graded. Referred to the Street Committee Another Still .- Wm. R. Taylor petitions for permission to lay a railroad from St. Paul's Church, through Church, Canal, Mercer, Waverley. place, University place, Union square and Broadway to

33d-st. Referred to Street Committee. And yet Another .- Robert H. Shannon and James R. Walters ask for a road from Broad way through Canal, Mercer, Waverley-place and Fifth av. to Harlem. Raferred to Committee on Streets.

And still One More .- Messrs. Kipp & Brown, the stage proprietors, ask for a road from South Ferry through State at, Battery-place, Greenwich-st. Ninth-av., Bloomingdale Road and Tenth av. to Harlem River, with a branch through 14th or 33d sts. to each river. To Street Committee.

Work for Mr. Adams .- The Aldermen are especially fond of plling work upon the Department of Regairs and Supplies, and equally fond of finding fault with the Commissioner, whether the work be promptly done or not. Here is a specimen of last night's doings: Ordered that the Commissioner of Repairs and Sup

plies be directed to repair the cross walk at the corner f Prince and Greene sta; to repair Cutharine-lane; to put down oil cloth in the chamber of the Board of As. feet higher than per contract; to repair Fourth at; to repair Fourteenth 12; to repair Pearl st , &c.; and more than all, this resciution, verbatim, by the Alderman of be Stath Ward Resolver, that the Commissioner of Repairs & Suplies

be and he is herby directed to report in this board why the carriage ways in the different streets of the gir.

ward has not repaird according to the resolutions passed Election Districts .- The Eighteenth

Ward is to be divided into nine Election Districts. Corn Exchange -- Certain Commission Merchants sent in a petition for the privilege of building a Corn Exchange in Coenties slip. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Unrepresented Ward .- Mr. John DOUBERTY offered an Ordinance of his own paternity to make four Election Districts in the Nineteenth Ward The late Whig Board made five Districts. Tacre is clearly some juggle in this, or it would have been brought up in the proper manner through the Ordinane

Ald. THEMANN moved that Mr. Doherty's Ordinaus be referred to that Committee on Ordinances. He was opposed to a reduction of the Districts.

Ald. Tween opposed the reference. The Whige have gerrymandered the State and the City, and he hoped that we might be allowed to gerrymander a little.

Ald. WARD supported the reference. But upon a party vete the thing was gagged through. Ald. TIEMANN was the only Loco voting against it The vote was, ayes 14 (Inc uding Mr. Dongary,) nays 2

Lamps and Gas .- The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent in a communication giving a statement of the affairs of his Department, so far as regards Lamps and Gas. The Manhattan Company are laying mains so rapidly that gas may be expected in every Ward and District below Fourteenth-st, by the lat of December. The New-York Company are also filling up their district, and will probably finish by the last of November. Five hundred oli lamp posts have been taken up in the gas districts, and 630 have been put down in the upper Wards. The oil lamps now ex. tend nearly to Kingsbridge, and in a short time Broad way will show a line of 13% miles of continuous gas and oil lights. Gas is down every where in the Fifteenth Ward; the Ninth is very nearly supplied; the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth will soon be complete. The increase of expense for gas this year will be \$15,000 for oil, \$6,000. More work has been ordered than the appropriations warrant, and much of it has not been commenced. O ders of two years standing are yet un touched. The Commissioner sake the Council to stop voting work until the old scores are wiped off. Tae The following figures shows the expenses of the year Appropriations \$250,000 0. Expenditures 178,203 20

Railroad Bridge .- A resolution from the Assistants was concurred in that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to construct a new and substantial bridge for their road at 104th st., and if they fall to do so, the Straet Commissioner is directed to do so at the Company's empense.

Assessment Bonds .- The following ordissuce, or new mode of rableg the wind, which was iald on the table on the 10th inst, was taken up, read and adopted

An Ordinance to authori e the issue of Bonds upon Contracts payable by Assessments.

Mayor, Alders en and Continualty in the City of New York, in Continua Contact course ed., do ordain as follows:

in Committee and a south as follows.

Sec. 1. Whenever any contract shall be made by any of the Departments of the Corporation, the amount whereof is to be afterward collected by assessments from the property benefited by the work to be done under said contract, it shall be the duty of the Head of Departments making such contracts, forthwith to file a true copy thereof with the Controller.

Sec. 2. Whenever any payment shall become due upon any such contract, according to the provisions thereof, it shall be the daty of the Head of Departments saving such work in charge, to jurnish to the person, entitled to such payments, a certificate in writing, specifying the contract upon which such payment is due, and the amount due upon such contracts.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Controller, on production of such certificate, to pay the amount thereof.

and the amount due upon such contract.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Controllar, on proouction of such certificate, to pay the amount thereof,
and Indores such payment upon such copy contract;
but no payment shall be made upon such copy contract;
but no payment shall be made upon such contract, beyond the amount thereof; and the shall per ment thereon shall not be made until the Head of Departmental
having such work in charge shall furnish the Controller,
who shall file the same in his office, a certificate that
the work mentioned in such contract has been completed, according to the terms of said contract, and to
the satisfaction of the Head of Department giving such
certificate. The final payment upon any such contracts
shall be at least fifteen per cent on the amount thereof,
and the certificate of such final payment shall not be
given until the assessment for said work shall be confirmed by the Common Councit.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of making such payments, it
shall be lawful for the Controller to borrow, from time
to time, such sums as may be necessary, in pursuance
of the set of the Legislature, of April 16, 1852, upon
bonds to be known as Assessment Bonds, at a rate of
interest not exceeding six per cest per annum; and
for the payment of said bonds, the moneys to be colcetted from such assessments are hereby specifically
pledged.

Sec. 5. The Controller shall keep a record of all

pledged.

SE 5. The Controller shall keep a record of all bonds at Issued, specifying the particular work, on account of which the same may be issued; and all moneys count of which the same may be issued, and all moneys collected on account of any work, for the payment of which said bonds were issued, shall be faithfully applied to the redemption of said bonds.

Sr. 8. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall authorize the payment upon any contract, which, by its terms, does not provide for the payment of the work, obe done under it, in cash, as the work progresses, or upon its completion.

Streets .- Some resolutions for grading,

egulating and paving streets were pused, and then The Board adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, when the Nineteenth Ward Election case is expected to come up, and the majority go through the farce of endorsing that stupendous humbug.

ENGLAND. Free Trade and the Yesmanry. BY A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER. [Communicated for The Tripone.] STURTON-CUM-BRANSLEY, GAINSBOROUGH, &

Beyond all dispute the free trade policy of this country has largely promoted the prosperi ty of our exporting manufacturers. It has resuced the price of agricultural produce [14] onethird, has made England the store-house for the surplus produce of all nations, and bids fair to realize the dream of the economists and make her the workshop of the world. Our manufacturers are now doing business in an England that knows no national debt, so tithe, no excessive taxation on food. They have repudiated the national debt so far as it fails upon all the first necessaries of tife. Our Manchester men are now on equal terms, n respect of food, with the most favored and highly taxed nations. The fundholders, the men fortune, all who live on incomes that are fixed, the tax-eaters, the placemen and pensioners, and all the non-producing classes live in clover, and are well satisfied with free trade.

But it is a very different affair with those that arra land and have to face the heavy taxation that hampers and encumbers it. The system of free trade in agricultural produce with the lander of England fettered with tithe and burdened with national debt, is utterly rainous to the farmors To the tillers of the will it has not only brought a depreciation of property and a diminution of profits. but a prospect of progressive ruin, and a fearful looking to the luture. The men who hed just land enough to support their families, and make both ends meet by industry and frugality, have felt the abstraction of 30 to 40 per cent. from the value of their little properties, a serioug calamity. In many cases it was all they really owned, the larger portion belonged to the mortgagee, and this depreciation of property has been feld the more, because the commercial policy that has produced it has been accompanied by such a reduction in the price of produce, that the most laborious can hardly hope to live, without thinking of secovering any portion of the loss.

It is useless now for the industrious, poor man, to hire or buy land on the old-fashisned maxim of 'first creep and then go." At the outset, an acre or two, then by industry, perseverance and frugality, five or ten more, and so on to the condition of a modest farmer. All this is now fairly Faceked on the head. Free trade has produced a competition so sharp, that common industry stands no chance at all. Both free traders and

protectionists are agreed on the one paint-that it is useless attempting to farm land in England or Ireland without the most ample comma capital. The last ray of hope is extinguished for the poor man-the trimmph of capital over laber is complete. Many of our small farmers, who commenced life with some little prospects of westering their condition, are now beginning to realiss the hopelessness of their position, and are making the most of their effects and flying to count where labor has a better chance for reward. Seversi of my immediate neighbors have done so, and more are preparing to follow.

Our merely laboring population seem, by a sort of natural instinct, to apprehend the position in mich the lands of England are placed; they feel they are repulsed from the soil, exactly in the condition of serfs. To the poor man the possession of land in England is rather a curse than a blessing. Laboring men, the most sensible and thrifty, look around them and see that thos is the possession of small portious of land are greater straits and more hard pressed than themselves, and they don't like the looks of it. The phrase most current with this class is this:

There is no more good to be done in Engla and they take themselves off by thousands. T have got the big loaf of Free Trade, but they don't like the conditions-a life of sheer dependence, without hope of betterment, and & and certainty of the workhouse at the end of it: and they fly to a land of bette: hopes and more cheering prospects. This is the secret of the astounding exodus of the agricultural population

of these islands. It is not true that the English agricultura are all renting-farmers, for the class to which I belong-the small freeholders among whom I live.

the men who live on their own lands and work them - have always existed, through all the periods of England's history. The pelitical economists have done their best to extirpate us, but, blessed be God! we still survive, though sore oppressed. A multitude of imposts under the names of tithe, poor rate, county rate, church rates, property tax, income tax, land tax, and highway rate, do heavily burden our land and incumber our labor, and certainly enhance the cost of our produce. These fiscal incumbrances, without protection, must in the long run swamp us, tenacious as we are of existence. For years the doctrines of the political economists have been against us, and we have faded away like a doomed race. The old and comfortable occupations of small yeoman, crofter, and cottsger, that made England the "merry"
England she once was, have been long declining,
and are now disappearing faster than ever. We
have been told that farming must be carried on
by men of large capital and liberal education that machinery and steam most take the place of manual labor, and that the small proprietor whe cannot command these advantages must doff his independence and become a day laborer. told that we must give place to a race of gentle-men farmers akin to Manchester manufacturers, who have been buch up in towns and factories, and who have studied in schools and colleges for a chemical and mechanical system of tillage. A sort of wholesale system of cultivation is to be introduced, one farmer-in-chief is to preside over many laborers, that agricultural produce may be meny laborers, that agricultural produce may ob-raised more economically for our exporting manu-facturers. The one eyedmen who teach these doctrines, delight in seeing a massive mountain of wealth, with a dead level of poverty and dependence around it. They werehip national wealth, and wealth in masses, but they trille with human

Inpoinces.

The question that agitates the English people is not whether they will have a bread-tax or not —for God kno so our English bread is loaded with tithe, tax and rafes—but whether it is fair for the English prosseer to pay a multitude of im-posts and the foreigner nothing at all. The man must be a natural fool who does not see that a tax on the English corn field is virtually a tax on

the English bread loaf. Tithe is the tenth part of every crop, or, commuted, it is a plump sum of money as an equiva-lent, no matter at what cost of capital, skill or labor it may be produced. Call it what you will, tithe operates as a burden upon the land, and as a tax upon the labors of the husbandman. It said that we bought our lands with the incumbrance of tithe upon them. This is not always exactly true, but if we did, we always bought them with the convenience of protection. The them with the equivalent of protection. The Free Traders tell us that this tenth part of every crop is a national reserve. Very well, take it so for the nonce. Now, is it not hard upon the Fag-lish farmer—the man who farms his own land—is it not unjust for the nation to claim so large a share of all his care, skill and dilig tenth of the whole, and then to tell him that he shall sell his remaining nine-tenths as cheap as the foreigner, who has no such entanglement. The very fact of a reser-vation so large as a tenth of all agricultural produce, for national purposes, airly entitles the English producer to protection. Such a reservation fairly demands, for the sake of even-handed justice, that an equivalent impost should be laid upon for-eign produce; or otherwise the burdens that op-press the Englishman removed. There was a time in this country, and not very remote, when tithes were paid on the profits of every trade, artithes were paid on the profits of every trade, ar-tifice or profession, but our traders and towas-people thought lightly of the national reserve in their own case, and flung it, or commuted it for a trifling tax on the annual rent of their dwellings. How would the manufacturers of Connecticut feel if the United States claimed the tenth yard of every taxable fabric that issued from their looms, on the ground that it was a national re-serve, and at the same time admitted English manufactured goods into American ports duty free? Of course they would not like it. Yet this is the exact counterpart to the position in which I am placed, and that of thousands around me, and I know but too well the disastrous conse-

quences that have followed. The mait tax produces about five millions stor-ling per annum, and the farmers do complain that so large a revenue s raised upon their barley, and assert that it abridges the demand for that pro-duct of their industry. And, besides, they mar-mur because the mait tax in its operation produc-its them from steeping or malting barley for a tening or feeding purposes.

Your rates were a charge upon stock in when they were first ordained, but the dwol

when they were a charge upon scool is when they were first ordaine t, but the dwel towns have repudiated the fail extent of the gallon, and now only pay on the annual vittle real estate they own or occupy. Of course, the real estate they own or hire large surfaces of a course of the same has to own or hire large surfaces of farmer has to own or hire large surfaces of real estate, and as the poor rate only falls upon such property, he is burdened with a large share of this charge. Thus a small farm yielding to its hard-worked owner a poor and scanty living, dues often pay very much more in poor rates than a large factory or shop, returning to its owner of occupier a rich and princely revenue. The charge is not apon the profits of a business, but upon the real state it happens to occupy. The rich banker with his simple returns, requires very little real estate for his business, and of course pays very little apor rate. The poor cottager, whose whole

citate for his business, and of course pays very little poor rate. The poor cottager, whose whole living hangs upon the real estate he occupies—the few acres on which his cows graze—does very often pay much more. The farmers of this country contend that all property should contribute to the relief of the poor, no matter whether it be real, personal, or funded.

The land tax was originally levied upon offices,

pensions, and personal estate, but our civic population has shirked the burden and thrown it altogether upon real property, and it now falls with grinding effect upon the land. And moreover, it is levied with monetrous inequality. Liverpool, in the abundance of its wealth, pays | of a farthing in the round on the same and in the pound on the annual value of its real estate while the rural parish from which I am writing

while the rural parish from which I am writings one shilling in the pound.

It is true that this impost was adopted it of the feudal services which the holders of its were made to pay to the sovereign. These is vices were the badge of the coaquest; they were the homage and tribute which the canquero acted of those who held lands under him. It great rebellion, as it is called, was no other the reconquest of England by the English page. For six hundred years the people of this is had felt, more or less, the bisterness of subtant, and when they overthrew the military is then, and when they overthrew the military is the page of the felt when they overthrew the military is the page of the felt when they overthrew the military is the page of the felt when they are the page of the felt when they are the page of the felt when the page of the felt had felt, more or less, the bitterness of sub-tion, and when they overthrew the military ures of the conqueror, and proclaimed the i-dom of the soil they did a dred that gave satis-tion to all parties, and which, in its meaning woke up the sumbering, among the the nati-